WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

How It Will Be Considered Under the Next Administration.

MR. SHERMAN'S TALK

The understanding is that Mr. Cleveland's Cuban policy will be directly reversed by the McKinley administration. This does not necessarily mean that the new administration will recognize the independence of Cuba. The recognition of independence will depend upon the state of affairs existing after the 4th of March. But the policy of attempting a settlement between Cuba and Spain which recognizes the sovereignty of Spain will be promptly abandoned. It is held by memhers of the foreign relations committee, who may be regarded as fully in accord with Mr. Sherman, who is to direct the foreign policy of the new administration, that the policy adopted by Mr. Cleveland is a much more radical departure from the traditions of the United States than is at vthing proposed by the most extreme Cuban sympathizer. Mr. Cleveland's policy is de-scribed as amounting to this; that, recognizing the independent sovereignty of Spain over Cuba. Mr. Cleveland proposes to suggest how the island shall be governed, and to stand sponsor for the government being properly administered.

The Logical Result. This involves an entanglement of the most extraordinary character and would in its operation amount almost to a protectorate over both Spain and Cuba as to one particular line of action. This is regarded as the most extreme method of interfering, and one calculated to lead to interfering, and one calculated to lead to no end of entanglement. It is held that if we decide that Spain has forfeited her sovereignty over Cuba or has failed to maintain her power against the rebellion we may recognize the independence of the Island. If, however, we agree that this sovereignty has not been dislodged we have no right to dictate as to how it shall be exercised. We may demand that disorder injurious to our interests be stopped, but we may not with propriety indicate the method. This policy of Mr. Cleveland's is expected to be repudiated by Mr. McKinexpected to be repudiated by Mr. McKin-ley. Then, if the situation warrants it, Cuban independence will be recognized; if not, the administration will keep hands off and simply demand of Spain proper protec-tion to American citizens and American in-terests on the Island of Cuba.

Senator Sherman's Utterances. Mr. Sherman is quoted in an interview in Pittsburg as saying that the United States should not interfere either to aid in its settlement or to procure peaceable government in Cuba, and this is interpreted by the writer to mean that he sustains the Cieveland policy. Such an interpretation is rot regarded as warranted. On the con-trary, what Mr. Sherman is actually quot-ed as saying points to just such a reversal of Mr. Cleveland's policy as indicated

Senator Sherman's Return.

Senator Sherman returned to Washington from Canton on an early train today. He confirmed the report that he had signified to Major McKinley his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State, but declined to go into particulars as to his interview with the President-elect. "The other cabinet places will all be filled in due course of he said, "and I am not authorized

to say anything about them."

With reference to the policy of the next administration on the Cuban question, the senator declined to add anything to Pittsburg interview, except to say that the main effort of the incoming administration would be to preserve peace between this country and foreign nations. He declined to outline a policy on the question of arbitration with England, except to say that that matter had been settled, so far as the executive branch of the government is concerned by the negotiation of the arbitration treaty. "The subfact," he said, "will be do. treaty. "The subject," he said, "will be de-bated in the Senate, and I do not feel at liberty to discuss it elsewhere."

OLEOMARGARINE CASES.

The Philadelphia Charges Against Mr. Joseph Wilkins.

Joseph Wilkins, a local merchant, and Howard Butler, said to be one of his employes, charged with violating the oleomargarine laws in Philadelphia last month. today waived a hearing here before United States Commissioner Mills, and were required to give bonds in the sum of \$2,000 to await the action of the federal grand jury at Philadelphia next month.

The accused parties, it will be remembered, were said to have been detected by Revenue Officer W. H. H. Bowen in the act of removing revenue stamps and other distinguishing marks from some 120 packages of eleomargarine at Philadelphia lest month.

Speaking of the three indictments receal ly returned here against Walter P. and Jo-seph Wilkirs, for alleged violations of the oleomargarire laws, District Attorney ney stated today that he will probably call the cases up for trial within the next week or two. The cases, he said, will probably be tried before Judge Bradley, in Criminal

## AN BARLY TRIAL.

The Charge of Criminal Libel Against Mr. C. G. Conn.

District Attorney Birney stated to a Stareporter today that he has notified Messrs. Raiston and Siddons, counsel for Charles G. Conn, the former proprietor of the Washington Times, recently indicted for crimically libeling District Commissioner Truesdell, that he will call the case up for trial juring the week beginning Monday,

Conn is said to be at his home in In diana, but his counsel have, it is under-stood, notified Mr. Birney that he will appear here for trial at the proper time. The trial will take place before Judge Bradley,

VEST'S FIGHT ON FRANCIS.

Proposition of Censure and Approval

Shelved in the Missouri Legislature. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 16 .-The Missouri legislature wrangled in both houses over the attitude of Senator Vest on the confirmation of ex-Governor Francis as Secretary of the Interior.
In the senate a resolution censuring Vest

was proposed by Senator Gray, a republican, and in the house a representative offered a measure of approval of Mr. Vest's course. Both were shelved after considerable debate.

Pacific Railroad Accounts. The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress a list of amounts allowed by the accounting officers of the department in favor of the Union and Kansas Pacific railroad companies, for which no appro-priations have been made. They amount to

Inauguration day is a holiday in the District of Columbia. It was made so by an act of Congress approved June 18, 1888 That act provides as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia be and the same hereby is amended by adding to the days thereon declared to be holidays within the said District that day upon which the President of the United States is inaugurated, otherwise called Inauguration day, and that such day shall be a holiday for all the purposes mentioned in

said section." Section 993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia was enacted into law June 28,

1870. It provides as follows: "The following days, namely, the 1st of January, commonly called New Year day, the 4th day of July, the 25th day of December, commonly called Christmas day, and any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States as a day of public fast or thanksgiving, shall be holipublic fast or thanksgiving, shall be holi-days within the District, and shall for all purposes of presenting for payment or ac-ceptance, for the maturity and protest, and giving notice of the disnonor of bills of excharge, bank checks and promissory notes or other negotiable or commercial paper, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sun-day. And all notes dayfts, wheely day. And all notes, drafts, checks or other commercial or negotiable paper failing due or maturing on either of said holidays shall be deemed as having matured on the day previous."

shall be deemed as naving matured on the day previous."

Subsequently, the following days were added to the list: February 22 (Washington's birthday), by act of June 31, 1879; May 30 (usually called Decoration day), by and January at the day. act of April 1, 1888, and Inauguration day, by act of June 18, 1888.

THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.

Maj. Allen's Project for the Repairs

Has Been Approved. Maj. Alien, the engineer officer in charge of river and harbor improvements in this vicinity, has submitted a project for the completion of the repairs of the Aqueduct bridge and it has been approved by the chief of engineers. There is available for the work the sum of \$64,888. According to the approved project, this money is to be applied to the entire reconstruction of pier No. 4 of the bridge. In this work Maj. Allen says he will make use of the existing coffer dam around the pier. It is contemplated to remove all the existing pier to solid rock, excepting that portion rebuilt in 1895, prepare a proper foundation, and then rebuild the pier with heavy quarry-face ashlar masonry for the face of the pier, with hearting of rubble masonry. All stone is to be laid in the best cement mortar. The coping and such parts of the other The coping and such parts of the other stone now in the pier as can be used will be incorporated in the new work. It is to be done by contract excepting some minor repairs to the coffer dam to keep it in dition until the contractor takes it. These repairs will be made by hired labor, the materials being purchased in accordance with law. Proposals for the repair of the pier will be invited in a few days. In regard to the work on the reclaimed flats of the Potomac, Maj. Allen says that the operations of late have been confined to filling in and grading behind the sea wall on the margin of section III.

TO FIGHT FOR CUBA.

Lieut. C. F. Hays Has Resigned Join the insurgent's, It is Said. Lieut. Charles F. Hays of the 18th In-

fantry has resigned his commission in the army, it is said, to accept a commission of higher rank in the army of the Cuban insurgents. He is a native of Illinois and was appoirted a second lieutenant from the ranks five years ago. His letter of for the future, but it is understood that he told the colonel of his regiment that I was going to fight for the freedom His resignation has been accepted

MEMORIAL BUILDING TO WOMEN. A Site Said to Have Been Chosen in Woodley Park.

In financial circles just now there is a good deal of talk about an enterprise which it is said will involve the expenditure of at least a million and a half of dollars. The projectors are understood to be prominent women of New York city, who are organized as a chartered company. Representatives of the organization have been in this city looking for a suitable site, where it is proposed to erect a building as a memorial to women. It is said that the pian contemplates the erection of a group of buildings. But, however this may be, it is understood that a site has been selected. It is stated that the projectors of this enter-prise have decided to purchase 300,000 square feet in Woodley Park, agreeing to pay for the same \$1 per square foot, with the privilege of taking 500,000 square feet

in addition at the same figure. MINISTER WILLIS' DEATH.

Official Notice of It Received at the

State Department. Official notice of the death of United States Minister Willis has reached the State Department in the shape of a tele-gram, forwarded from San Francisco, sent by United States Consul General

Treasury Department Changes The following changes have been made in the classified service in the Treasury De-

partment: Appointments-Office of supervising architect, W. B. Whipple, District of Columbia, \$900 per annum; office of internal revenue, H. L. De Yo, Misscuri, \$1,000 per annum; navigation bureau, Jas. O'Brien, New York \$720 per annum; coast and geodetic survey, Harlow Bacon, Indian territory, \$900 per

annum.

Promotions—Secretary's office, Lindley Fogg, Ohio, from \$1,600 to \$2,400; office of supervising architect, J. M. Morgan, Ohio, from \$720 to \$600; J. S. Koonce, Alabama, from \$720 to \$840. Office of internal revenue—J. G. Cook, District of Columbia, from \$1,600 to \$1,800; Christ. Storm, Wisconsin, from \$1,400 to \$1,600; J. W. Neff, Ohio, from \$660 to \$720. Mint bureau—H. M. Clapp, Utah, from \$1,800 to \$2,500. Office of the auditor for the Post Office Department—G. H. Richardson, Ohio, from \$1,400 to \$1,600; J. J. Story, New Hampshire, from \$1,200 to \$1,400; Miss A. M. Polk, Georgia, from \$1,200 to \$1,400; C. M. Puntenney, Indiana, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; J. A. Wilmeth, Arkansas, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; W. A. Eaheart, Utah, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; W. A. Cannett, New York, from \$000 to \$1,000; Miss J. E. Robinson, Pennsylvania, from \$100 to \$1,000; Miss J. E. Robinson, Pennsylvania, from \$100 to \$1,000; Miss M. D. Sutton, Maryland, from \$000 to \$1,000; E. J. Dowling, Tennessee, from \$840 to \$100; C. W. Hammond, Ohio, from \$720 to \$000; R. F. Able, South Carolina, from \$720 to \$840; W. B. Dendridge, Alabama, from \$720 to \$840; W. B. Promotions-Secretary's office, Lindley

Prospects of Action by the Senate and the House.

RUSHING THE WORK

The action of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia on the subject of the Cockrell joint resolution, reported in The Star yesterday afternoon, has sent an electric shock of tremendous power through every one connected with the electric light companies of the District of Columbia.

No one seems to doubt that the action of the committee in determining to make a favorable report on this resolution to the Senate will be followed by its passage by the Senate, and its adoption by Congress would result in stopping the work now under way by the Potomac Electric Power Company, which is laying seven miles of underground conduits as a means of carrying out its contract with the Commissioners for public lighting.

The consequence is that the Potomac company is running a race with Congress to see whether it cannot complete its work before the national legislature can act on

the joint resolution.

When a Star reporter called at the office of the Potomac Electric Power Company today he found its president, Mr. O. T. Crosby, in fighting mood. Mr. Crosby stated that he proposed to give to the press of this city certain correspondence which he had had with Mr. McMillan, chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, which he had sub-mitted to the District committee, in order that that body might have a full under-standing of the electric lighting contro-versy in which his company was inter-

In his letter to Senator McMillan Mr "As there have been many statements made concerning the Potomac Electric Power Company, some appearing in the public press and some heard on the floor of the Senate, we beg leave to state thus to you the principal facts connected with the

origin and growth of that company—first adverting to newspaper misrepresentations. "For more than a year past the Washington Times, whose utterances were once given the dignity of a hearing on the floor of the Senate, has been continuously engaged in the publication of misleading and gaged in the publication of misleading and often of absolutely false statements. We now know, as we suspected all along, the motive for such publications. We have in the last three weeks been informed by Mr. Goldsmith, general manager of the Washington Times Company, that during the past session this paper had published eighteen thousand lines of reading matter directed against the Potomac Company; such publications begins been also such as the such publications having been paid for by the United States Electric Lighting Company. At the same time the said general manager also proposed that the policy of his paper toward us could be at once changed, provided that we should engage for the publication of not less than thousand lines of reading matter at \$1 per line during the coming year or session. "We append a carefully made record, pre-pared just after the conversations in which such statements and propositions were

"We have not felt inclined to submit to the cold-blooded blackmall thus endeavor-ed to be levied upon us, and we trust that those who must officially pass upon our in-

such publications. "Irritated at times by the continual mis representations thus given to the public, and which have been repeated to our hurt and which have been repeated to our hard on the floor of the Senate, we have felt in-clined to publish the very statements that are here submitted to you. The difficulty of such proceeding is well known to men engaged in business affairs, and we have finally concluded to thus lay them before you, in order that you, yourself, may be-come acquainted with the facts, and per-haps kindly make them known to others who have a right to know them and who

The Potomac Electric Company, doing business in and around Georgetown and having a station at the Virginia end of the Chain bridge, was purchased some time in the fall of 1895 by Messrs. O. T. Crosby and Charles A. Lieb. This plant had been in operation for four or five years, having had its first permit from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. New dynamos were at once purchased and placed in the station of the Geografown and Too. in the station of the Georgetown and Ten leytown Railway Company, in which Messrs. Crosby and Lieb had an interest

the old station being abandoned. "It was their purpose from the beginning to install a large plant to supply power for all purposes and to make a departure from anything known in this District in the matter of supplying railroad companies with electricity. To that end a piece of property was secured on the corner of 33d and K streets and contracts for heavy mahinery of approved pattern were madwith the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company and the General Electric Company. Preliminary to these steps contracts for the supply of electricity had been made with the Gleu Echo Railroad Company, the Washington and Great Falls Electric pany, the Weshington, Arlington and Falls Church Railvay Company, the Georgetown and Tenleytown Railway Company and the Tenleytown and Rochville Railway Com-pany. Some time in November, 1895, a contract was made with the Eckington Rail-way Company, contingent upon the obtain-ment of permits to connect the railway plant in Eckington with our station in

plant in Eckington with our station in Georgetown. This brought us in relation with the Washington Electric Light Company or what is ordinarily known as the Eckington light plant, owned by Col. Truesdell, having its engine and dynamo placed in the station belonging to the Eckington Railway Company. Our contract to close down this station left the Eckington lines without station supply, and as it had been our intention to extend our lighting busiwithout station supply, and as it had been our intention to extend our lighting business, as well as our power business, we purchased from Col. Truesdell the Eckington plant and have since, by arrangement with the Eckington Railroad Company, continued to operate it. It is as yet not connected with our plant in the northwest, the execution of permits obtained for that purpose having been prevented by injunctions later to be referred to. The streets of Eckington are lighted from this plant. "On account of informalities in the organization of the old Potomac company we first organized a company to succeed it

first organized a company to succeed it and obtained a charter under the laws of and octained a charter under the laws of the state of Virginia. To this corporation all the property and rights obtained from Messrs. Crosby and Lieb by the purchase both of the old Potomac company and the Eckington plant, and all such additions as they had been able to make to the same

they had been able to make to the same were transferred.
"Early in 1896 a large interest in the new compary was sold to Mr. F. C. Stevens, president of the West End National Bank of this city. As stockholders, besides Messra Crosby and Lieb are Messra Henry W. and Edwin S. Cramp of Philadelphia and a few personal friends of Messra. Crosby and Lieb, gentlemen interested in the electrical business in various ways in Crosby and Lieb, gentlemen interested in the electrical business in various ways in had no knit New York city. These parties remain those interested in the company, the countril being with Messrs. Stavens and Crosby, who reside in this District.

"In April, 1896, learning that you required that corporations doing business in this

NEW CUBAN POLICY

A LEGAL HOLIDAY

Inauguration Day is One in the District of Columbia.

Charges Made by the Potomac Light

That of Mr. Cleveland.

Made So by Act of Congress Approved

June 18, 1888—Other Days In
THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION

MR. QUAY AT CANTON

MISSION OF THE MACHIAS

MR. QUAY AT CANTON

MISSION OF THE MACHIAS

She Will Go to Bangkok to Protect Vice of transferred. The capacity normals ago at transferred. The resident the lighting work (except that done by the Eckington Ballway Company for us) was made to the new station has of the very latest machinery a capacity normal of 2.250

LIGHTING

Charges Made by the Potomac Light

and Power Company.

With Mr. Penrose He is Conferring

With the President-Elect.

With Mr. Penrose He is Conferring

With the President-Elect.

He Has Got Into Some Trouble With Settlement of an Estate.

Settlement of an Estate.

a reasonable time to about 3,000 horse power."

The letter goes on to relate a number of details concerning the plant operated by the Potomac Electric Power Company, and concludes by a relation of the company's proceedings in the courts of the District, and also the proceedings in Congress affecting the company's interests. Speaking of the latter, Mr. Crosby says:

"As we nad at the time of our appearance betfore the appropriations committee made an honest investment of a good many thousands of dollars, and as that investment was already threatened with destruction by Judge Bingham's decision, we urged, with respect to the particular point of public lighting, concerning which we appeared before the appropriations committee, that language should be used leaving no doubt of the fact, if such was the intent of Congress, that the United States Electric Lighting Company had the sole right to do this work. It was not then, nor did it appear later to the committee, a question of the territory in which such public lighting was to be done."

Interesting Conversation. The inclosure referred to in Mr. Crosby's letter relates to an alleged conversation between Mr. Stevens, Mr. F. B. Conger and Mr. Goldsmith, and is signed by Charles

P. Williams. The statement follows: "Mr. Conger came to our office on th

morning of December 2, 1896. "Mr. Conger stated that he had had some conversation with Mr. Crosby in regard to publishing matter regarding the Potomac Light and Power Company in the Times; that Mr. Crosby had told him he would lay the matter before his associates; that he, Mr. Conger, had called at Mr. Crosby's office and found him out of the city, and the matter before his associates; that he, Mr. Conger, had called at Mr. Crosby's office and found him out of the city, and that Mr. Lieb had told him to come and see Mr. Stevens; Mr. Conger asked Mr. Stevens if Mr. Crosby had spoken to him about the matter. Mr. Stevens said yes, but he did not fully understand the matter; Mr. Conger then said that last year the Times had printed about eighteen thousand lines for the United States Electric Lighting Company, and that while he was no longer in the employ of the Times, he still held very intimate relations with the people connected with the Times, and he would be glad to bring them to see Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Conger what Mr. Thomas paid the Times, and he said the rate for such matter was one dollar per line, but he did not know the exact figure paid, as the arrangements were made at the Times office, but that the gentleman whom he would bring to see him would have full authority to name figures, etc., 'and anything he says goes, and if you cannot come together, nothing will be gained or lost at the time of talking."

"On the morning of December 3 Mr. Conger called at the bank, and with him came the man, whom he introduced as Mr. Goldsmith, manager of the Times. Mr. Goldsmith stated that Mr. Conger had told him of the conversation he had with Mr. Goldsmith stated that Mr. Conger had told him of the conversation he had with Mr. Stevens the day previous, and he had called to see if the Potomac company would like to have the Times use its influence to secure favorable legislation, etc. Mr. Stevens then said that he was very much surprised at the article which the Times had printed that morning, December 3, as it was a lot of falsehoods and misrepresentations from beginning to end. Mr. Stevens then read the article referred to, and called attention to each part of same, and wherein it was a lie. Mr. Stevens stated that he was perfectly will-Stevens stated that he was perfectly willing and glad to have the Times or any the Potomac Light and Power Company so long as they confined themselves to the truth; but last winter the Times published many articles regarding the Potomac commany articles regarding the Potomac command the published but the published many articles regarding the Potomac company which were damaging and false, but that those interested in the company were too busy to give such matters attention, but now they had more time, and should the Times feel called to print falsehoods, they would hear from them.

"Mr. Goldsmith said he desired to impress upon Mr. Stevens the fact that personally he had the kindest feeling for the Potomac company; he believed they were

Potomac company; he believed they were in the right and would win in the end but that it was a matter of business with them; that years ago to sell the them; that years ago to sell the use of the columns of a paper to influence legislation and public sentiment would have been like selling a man's honor, but now it was charged; the sale of advertising space was charged; the sale of advertising space and subscriptions would not bring in enough money to pay expenses, hence the paper must resort to other means of support; that last year they had an arrangement with Mr. A. A. Thomas, president of the United States Electric Lighting Company, to print whatever matter regarding the electric situation he furnished, and they had printed about 18,000 lines; that Mr. Thomas subsidized the paper in that way Thomas subsidized the paper in that way Mr. Stevens asked how much it would cos Mr. Stevens asked how much it would cost the Potomac company to subsidize the Times in that way; Mr. Goldsmith said the regular rate of reading matter of that kind was \$1 per line. Mr. Stevens then asked Mr. Goldsmith if he was to under-stand that the United States Electric Light-ing Company paid them \$18,000. Mr. Golding Company paid them was well, said smith's answer, about that sum. Well, said Mr. Stevens, how much would it cost the Mr. Stevens, how much would be the Times, ing Company paid them \$18,000. Mr. Gold-smith's answer, about that sum. Well, said Mr. Goldsmith said he would like to know if the Potomac company would ask for any further legislation. Mr. Stevens said he further legislation. Mr. Stevens said he thought that would depend largely upon circumstances. Mr. Conger said that he thought that additional legislation would be necessary. Mr. Stevens then said, well, suppose it is, what then? Well, said Mr. Goldsmith, we would require a guarantee of 10,000 lines. How much is that? asked Mr. Stevens. One dollar per line, said Mr. Goldsmith. No; said Mr. Stevens I mean how much spage; how many lines in a column? About 220, said Mr. Goldsmith, and there are about ninety days of this a column? About 220, said Mr. Goldsmith, and there are about ninety days of this session of Congress, Mr. Stevens: In round numbers, then, that would be one article a day of about half a column, or 100 lines. Mr. Goldsmith said he would suggest that instead of saif a column each day the Potomac company do as the United States company did last year, print a column or a column and a half every two or three days.

"Mr. Stevens—Your proposition is to sell a column or a column and a half every two or three days.

"Mr. Stevens—Your proposition is to sell the columns of the Times to the Potomac company for \$10,000.

"Mr. Goldsmith—It amounts to that.

"Mr. Steven—I think we could print a paper all our own that length of time for that.

paper all our own that length of time far that.

"Mr. Goldsmith—No, indeed; it costs us \$5,000 a week, and we have to sell space and use our influence in influencing legislation by defending or attacking corporations to get this money.

"Mr. Stevens—Well traitemen, I am very much obliged to you for calling and the information you have siven me on this subject; it is entirely new to me; I will submit your offer to my associates, and should we decide to accept same you will hear from us.

'The above conversation was heard by me

on the dates named. 'CHAS. P. WILLIAMS.' (Signed) "CHAS. P. WILLIAMS." (Signed) "CHAS. P. WILLIAMS."
"In reference to the Washington Times'
publication, as spoken of in my letter to
the Senate District committee," said Mr.
Crosby to a Star reporter loday. "I wish
to state that since the decent change in the
ownership of that paper there has been a
change of policy."

What the Controlledoners Say, n discussion the destrict light contro-ray with a reporter of The Star today, versy with a Maj. Powell said: Maj. Powell said:
"I only desire to lay in connection with this matter that the Commissioners acted in strict accordance with the statute. We had no kni whether of an understanding between the desired light companies and the appropriate meanities upon the subject of lighting flad we have apprised of such a thing perhaps we would have

Coming of the Texas Delegation Supporting John Grant.

CURRENT CABINET GOSSIP

CANTON, Ohio, January 16 .- Two distinguished Pennsylvanians arrived in Canton this morning from the east on the 10:26 o'clock train. They were Senator Matthew S. Quay and Boiese Penrose of the keystone state. They were met at the depot by Secretary Chas. O. Cooper of the Mc-Kinley household and driven in a coach directly to the McKinley home, where they were cordially welcomed by the President-

Senator Quay's last visit was prior to the national convention, but many at the depot recognized his familiar features as he step-ped from the Pullman coach. His visit to-day was known to but few early this morning, but the news spread rapidly, and by the time the train was due several hun-dred men had gathered at the depot. The train was about twenty minutes late, but all saited patiently to catch a glimpse of the keystone senators. Neither of the gentlemen said anything about the object of their visit to the president-elect, preferring to await the conclusion of their confer-

to await the conclusion of their conference with him.

Mr. Pearose said to an Associated Press reporter that a part of their mission to Canton was to talk of Gov. Hastings' interests as a cabinet possibility. He did not say to which position they hoped to see Mr. Hastings appointed. Whatever else was talked over, Mr. Penrose had nothing further to say.

Senator Quay, when seen at his rooms in

further to say.

Senator Quay, when seen at his rooms in the Hurford House by an Associated Press reporter, said he had nothing to say as to the object of their visit to Canton further than that Gov. Hastings is spoken of among other subjects. "Our conference was strictly confidential. I have nothing to say for publication."

Senator Quay and Mr. Perrose left for Senator Quay and Mr. Penrose left for Philadelphia on the 2 o'clock Fort Wayne

Mrs. McKinley enjoyed a drive this morning in the family carriage and went to the Fort Wayne depot to meet an expected lady friend. She observed the arrival of Senator Quay and Senator-elect Penrose and bowed pleasantly to the gentlemen.

After a call on mother McKinley she returned home.

Index Charles C. Pichie and Cal H. C.

Judge Charles G. Richie and Col. H. C. Richie of Louisville called this morning. They say their visit was purely social and that they seek no political favors. The judge expects a session of the Kentucky legislature about March 1 to name a senator, and says if necessary sound money democrats will help republicans.

After five days of continuous travel, Judge Joseph McKenna of San Francisco reached Canton early this morning. He stopped at a hotel and, while preparing for breakfast was seen for the Associated

for breakfast, was seen for the Associated Press.

Asked as to whether he had come here at the sollcitation of the President-elect, "While I always desire to do all I can

for the newspaper boys, I must decline to answer that question." 'How long will you be in the city, "Oh, maybe a day or two; maybe not long. I cannot tell."

In further conversation he admitted that

he was fully aware that his name had been mentioned in connection with a cabinet portfolio, but said he did not know that there would be any more than that trans

Asked as to a preference, if he were to express one, for a cabinet place, he so "That I must also decline to state. know lawyers are given the right to object even before a question is answered," n added smilingly, and continued: "Naturall to lawyers the Secretary of the Treasury and the attorney generalship would be pre-ferable. The interior is also a desirable ferable. The interior is also a desirable place. Some of the best cabinet officers the country has ever had have been lawyer

The further plans of Judge McKenna were not matured. He said he did not expect to go to Cleveland. He intends to return to his home after the conference has concluded, although he said it is possible

The Texas Delegation. CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 16 .- The Texas delegation en route to Canton, Ohio, to pay their respects to the President-elect and to formally present the name of Mr. John Grant, national committeeman from Texas, for a cabinet portfolio, arrived in Cleveland at 7:30 this morning, on a spe-

cial train over the Big Four route The delegation is composed of about sixty prominent business men of the state, and to say that they are enthusiastic would be putting it very mildly. Their special train is made up of a sleeper, hotel car and an observation car. The Texans were joined here by delegations from Alabama, Indian territory and New Mexico. The entire party was met at the Hollenden Hotel here by representatives of the Tippecanoe Club and escorted to their quarters in the Masonic Temple building, where they were en tertained during the morning The special train was transferred to the

Cleveland, Canton and Southern railway in this city, and departed at 11:15 a.m. for Canton, where it is scheduled to arrive at It was stated that the delegation has a monster petition with 103,300 names, to be presented to Maj. McKinley, urging the appointment of Mr. Grant or some other

Texan to a cabinet position.

H. B. Kane of Palestine, Tex., third vice president of the Integrational and Great Northern railway, will act as spokesman for the Texans at Canton, while R. M. Grubbs of Atoka, I. T., will speak on be-half of the New Mexico and Indian terri-

RELIEF FOR FAMINE STRICKEN London Socialists Want Attention Di

rected Nearer Home.

tory delegations.

LONDON, January 16.-The lord mayor George Faudel Philipps, today presided at a large meeting at the Mansion House, called to promote the work of aiding the fam-ine sufferers in India. The secretary of state for India. Lord George Hamilton, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge were among those present. The Duke of Connaught moved a resolu-tion recognizing it to be a public duty to assist in the work of extending the relief measures. Lord George Hamilton second-ed the motion, and an exciting scene fol-lowed.

move an amendment that "in view of the distress at home—" but the lord mayor in distress at home—" but the lord mayor interrupted him, saying that it was re!ther
the time nor the place to move an amendment. Hyndman, however, persisted in
attempting to move his amendment, and
he was finally ejected from the hall smid
cheers and a few bisses.

The Duke of Connaught's resolution was
then adopted.

Henry Hobhouse, member of parliament
for East Someres!

TWO CENTS.

Settlement of an Estate.

At the instance of the State Department, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the gunboat Machias to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, and she has already sailed from Canton, China, for that place. She will stop on the way at Hong Kong only long enough to take on a supply of coal. The mission of the ship, according to the records of the Navy Department, is "to protect American interests," but the more definite reason for the trip is to afford Mr. Barrett, the United States minister and consul general at Bangkok, moral support in certain representations he has made to the Siamese government, in respect to the treatment of Mr. Edward V. Kellett, the vice consul general there.

Mr. Kellett has become involved in trouble of some sort with the Slamese officials, and although the State Department affords no information on the subject it is gathered that he has been ill-treated and subjected to assault by Siamese soldiers.

It is believed that the affair grows out of the old Cheek claim, which has been the subject of correspondence between the State Department and the Slamese govern-State Department and the Slamese govern-ment for several years. Cheek was an American who left a large estate, includ-ing plantations and elephants in Slam, but the Slamese officials objected to the heirs taking possession, and the property has been in litigation. The Slamese officials learned some time ago that some of the learned some time ago that some of the elephants on the property were being sold off, and as Mr. Kellett was connected with the movement he suffered from their resentment.

Although vice consul general at Bangkok, Mr. Kelleti is not a salaried official, and is believed to be engaged in private business, which perhaps has involved him in his present trouble.

It is not believed that any conflict will arise over this affair, but it is deemed best

It is not believed that any conflict will arise over this affair, but it is deemed best to have a warship at Bangkok, according to the suggestion of Minister Barrett, to afford him moral support, and to remind the Siamese that there is such a country as the United States, inasmuch as they have not seen our flag on a man-of-war for the last five years. The distance from Canton to Bangkok is about 1.500 miles, and, as the Machias must stop at Hong Kong for a day or two, she will probably take a week for the trip.

HISTORIAN HEADLEY DEAD. The Well-Known Writer Succumbed

to Paralysis. NEWBURGH, N.Y., January 16 .- Joel T. Headley, the well-known historian, died at his residence here today from paralysis, with which he was stricken on December

J. T. Headley was born at Walton, Delaware county, N.Y., December 20, 1813, and was educated at Union College and Auburn Theological Seminary. He was afterward paster of the Presbyterian Church at Stockbridge, Mass., and was at one time engaged with Horace Greeley in the editorship of the New York Tribune. He wrote several historical works, among them the "Life of Cromwell," "Washington and His Generals," and "Life of Farragut." He was a member of the New York assembly from the first district of Orange county, was elected secretary of state in 1855 on the "know nothing" ticket.

MRS. WILBER RESTRAINED.

She Must Not Remove Her Child From This Jurisdiction. Upon the motion of counsel of Repre sentative David F. Wilber of New York, whose wife, Myra C. Wilber, sued him here for alimony and support several days ago, Judge Cox today signed an order restrainng Mrs. Wilber from removing Edith M. Wilber, the child of the parties, from the District. The order also requires Mrs. Wilber to produce the child in court Wednes-day next, at which time Mr Wilber is required to show cause why the temporary restraining order issued against him by court the day the suit was filed shall not be made permanent. It is understood that Mr. Wilber based his motion for the estraining order against his wife of belief that she intended removing their child beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY.

The National Poultry Show Closes at

Midnight. This being the last cay of the poultry show, there has been a lively attendance all day. The doors will close at midnight, and up to that time there is sure to be a throng of visitors. Yesterday and today there have been a good many cases of chicken fever. People who haven't seen a fowl for twenty years except in a platter have caught the malady and "had it bad." as the old fanciers standing around ex-

The manager of George W. Vanderbilt's poultry department at Biltmore, N. C., arrived yesterday and spent the day and evening at the show, making a numb ourchases of prize-winning stock.

NEXT PRIVATE SECRETARY. Mr. Perry Heath to Fill That Position for Mr. Mckinley.

Upon the authority of private advices from Canton and of a close Ohio friend of Perry S. Heath it was stated today, with a good deal of positiveness, that Presidentelect McKinley has settled upon Mr. Heath for private secretary. Joseph P. Smith, it is said, is to be given some other office equally as good, perhaps that of marshal of the District of Columbia, so that he has not been counted an active candidate for private secretary. As James Boyle, who has been McKinley's secretary ever since the latter was inaugurated governor of Ohio in January, 1892, is desirous to go abroad, he maining unopposed, will be the one to bear the honors. Mr. Boyle having been born and reared in England probably will be sent to Bradford as consul to succeed Claud Meeker. Mr. Heath is a born diplomat and

MR. ECKELS' FUTURE.

Report That He Will Be Manager a Trust Company.

Worll comes from Chicago that Mr. Eckels, controller of the currency, will, in all probability, be the general manager of the General Trust Company, just incorporated at Springfield, Ill., at a salary at least three times as large as his present salary as a federal officer, which is \$0,000 per annum. Mr. Eckels is now in Chicago, where num. TMr. Eckels is now in Chicago, where he went to assist in the settlement of the affairs of the Illinois National Bank. Although the report cannot be verified at the Treasury Department, in the absence of the controller, it is regarded as extremely probable. Mr. Eckels is expected to return here Monday evening.

# BALL DECORATIONS

The Design to Be Considered Tonight by the Executive Committee.

ADMISSION TO THE GREAT FUNCTION

There Will Be No Free Tickets !ssued to Any One.

The probabilities are that the design to

INTERESTING MEETINGS

be followed in the decorations of the inauguration ball room will be finally determined on at the meeting of the executive committee to be held tonight. There are a large number of representatives of decorators who have submitted bids for the work now in Washington, and from the anxiety they display it is evident that the contest for the privilege of doing the work will be close and animated. It is expected that the plans which the fortunate bidder will be required to follow will include the decoration of the pillars in the pension office court above their capitals, and that there will be a much more profuse arangement of flowers and plants required than on former occasions. It seems to be the sentiment of the committee on ball room decorations that there has been too nound decorations that there has been too much heaviness in the effects produced by decorators of previous balls, and that an overdisplay of armorial features has been used. Consequently it is believed that the design to be adopted for the approaching ball will be relieved from many of the former features that have been subjected to criticism, and be more in keeping with a purely social function such as the manner. purely social function such as the inaugural ball is to be.

No Free Ball Tickets. There appears to be an impression abroad

that there will be a certain number of tickets to the inaugural ball laid aside for free distribution among the members of the inaugural committees, assistants in the work of preparing for the celebration, and distinguished people who will visit Washington. It will doubtless be a sad blow to the expectations of many persons laboring under the idea as set forth above to hear the announcement that there will be no free admission to the ball for anybody. The members of all the committees, reception, as well as the rest, will be required to purchase tickets, and no guest, no matter how distinguished he may be, other than President McKinley and Vice President Hobart, will be extended the compliment in question. A suggestion has been made that the West Point cadets be invited as a body and be given free admission, but it can be stated with authority that no exception whatever will be made to the paid admission rule. work of preparing for the celebration, and to the paid admission rule.

Notes of Interest. Adjutant General Frederic M. Sackett of Rhode Island has notified General Porter that the only military organizations from that state which will participate in the parade will be the Newport Artillery, an and the oldest military organization in the United States, and the second division of the Naval Militia. These commands will bring, respectively, 125 and 59 men, and will be commanded by Colonel A. A. Barker and Lieutenant H G Willes

General Horace Porter has informed Cap-ain Herton, his representative here, that he will spend Wednesday of acxt week in Washington.
D. W. McGrath has notified the public comfort committee that he will be supply all the saddles, blankets and bridles necessary to meet the demands of the mounted men who will participate in the parade. He offers to furnish a McClel saddle, a blanket and a bridle for \$1.50. Nine hundred and one horses have been registered, and it is expected the number will reach 1,500 in another week. Accom-modations for 21,632 persons have been in-

spected and registered, and dining rooms and restaurants located where meals for 9,500 people may be secured. Two hurdred and seventeen windows and thirteen bal-comes have been reported.

Mr. Willard's Committee. The committee on parks and reservations is probably further ahead in its work than any other of the inaugural committees. This arises from the nature of the work of the committee, which must be done previous to the inauguration, and also from the energy, which the chairman of the committee, Mr. Henry A. Willard, has thrown into the tasks assigned to him. Mr. Willard has had several important matters to consider and carry out. He was called upon to dispose of the privileges of printing the official program, of erecting stands on the reservations along the avenue, and of building the reviewing stand in front of the White House. The work on all of these lines is well advanced In sympathy with the prevailing desire that the architectural character of the structures to be erected along the avenue should be improved upon, Mr. Willard and his committee drew up and adopted a plan for the stands which bidders must erect on the reservations. These plans provide for covered structures, and for a front elevation which will afford a desirable background for decorations to be placed thereon by the committee on decorations. Blue prints of these plans were prepared and a large number have been given out to builders and other interested parties to builders and other interested partial Mr Willard has secured an additional sup ply of these blue prints and prospective bidders are securing them at his office in

the Kellogg building. The bids for the reservation privileges will be open on January 21. The committee has so arranged these plans that the Peace monument will be entirely free from any structures and may be handsomely deco-rated. The Hancock statue and the Lafayette statue will also be entirely visible to the visitors in Washington during the in-auguration. Mr. Willard's committee has also made a radical innovation in the giving of the program privilege. tions for the cover, subject matter, style of paper and other matters were drawn up and bids were asked for the privilege of printing the program according to such specifications. A considerable number of bids were received, one of them being \$850 for the privilege, which is a much higher amount than was ever before received for

Mr. Whard and his committee were of the avenue decorations should be the reviewing stand in front of the White House. It was the desire to crect at that point a structure capable of holding a thousand people and at the same time something that architecturally would be of a high order. Proposals and designs for the reviewing stand were invited and were opened on the 14th. The designs submitted were of an exceedingly high order, and a subcommittee is now engaged in carefully considering them and picking out the best and second-best plans proposed. The second-best design will receive a consolation prize of \$100. From the designs submitted one thing is certain, and that is that the reviewing stand will be something to be proud of, and not a subject for sneers. the belief that the main feature of the ave-

Interesting meetings were held last night by several of the inaugural sub-commit-tees, and their attendance showed that the committeemen are earnest in their efforts to make the coming celebration successful beyond precedent. The public order com-mittee, Chairman John B. Wight presid-ing, decided to increase its membership to 100 and divide it into a number of subcom-